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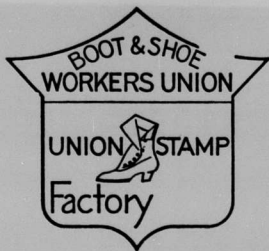
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 8, 1913.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.
ADVANTAGES OF THE LABEL.
WHAT WE AIM AT.
LABOR SUNDAY A MEMORIAL DAY.
THE BOND QUESTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

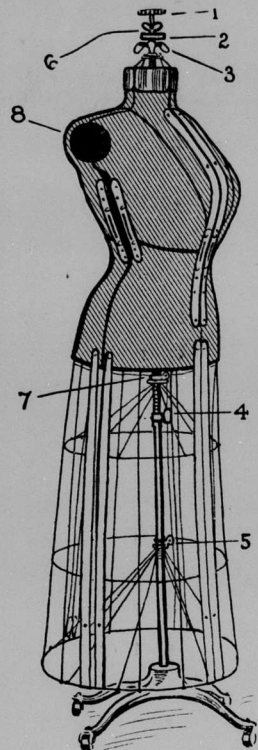
JOHN F. TOBIN, President

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The Home Dressmaker

The woman who makes her own dresses needs an Adjustable Dress Form. She cannot fit herself, perfectly—on her own figure. It almost can't be done. To secure a satisfactory fitting she

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Thousands of women who make their dresses now use the Automatic Adjustable Form. They would not be without it. These women formerly tried to fit themselves before a mirror or by trying their dresses on someone else. Now their garments fit perfectly and have the correct lines as shown in "Good Dressing."

Thousands of women have been disappointed in their attempts at dressmaking at home because of the fitting problem. The Automatic Adjustable Dress Form has solved that problem for every woman who uses one. It is easier and more satisfactory for you to fit your own gowns over a Form than it is for a dressmaker to fit them on you. It is less trouble, less fatiguing to you, and insures much more satisfaction.

Our Adjustable Dress Forms are priced from \$7.45 to \$15.00, depending on the style. Ask for demonstration at the Notion Department.

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"New Retail Center"
Market at Fifth

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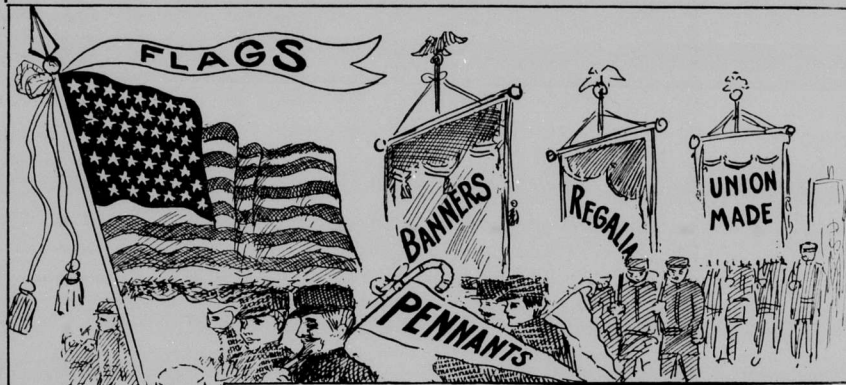
Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET



LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept., 1, 1913
Will Soon be Here

NOW IS THE TIME
TO ORDER BANNERS
BADGES, SASHES
BATONS, LAPEL
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MADE
HOME
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

No. 26

INCREASED COST OF LIVING

By Richard Caverly.

Some facts in the economic and social conditions of this country have certainly impressed themselves on everybody so that not even the traditional "obstinate juryman" stands forth to deny them. At the beginning of this year of grace 1913, the cost of living for everybody, measured by a money standard, is extremely high. Prices of foodstuffs and all other necessities of life have been for a long period steadily climbing upward. The measure of a money standard, however, is not the only one nor the best one by which the cost of living is to be considered. We have been told so often by the advocates of "free silver coinage" as well as by the protectionists, that low prices mean hard times and that high prices mean prosperity, that we might accept the present high prices as evidence of that onrush of prosperity which is still the subject of mutual congratulation among the participants in "big business," if it were not for a still more vital fact, as obstinately in evidence as the high money prices for the commodities that all the people must have. This fact is that the wages of labor (and we use the term in its widest sense) have not advanced to keep pace with the rise of the necessities of life; and measured therefore by labor values—the labor, that is, that must be expended to get them—food, clothes and shelter, to say nothing of simple "luxuries" that are real necessities for any developing life, are exceedingly and distressingly high. As to the wage-workers and mass of salaried men in cities, nobody denies this disproportion between any increase in the compensation for their labor and the increase in the cost of their living. And now the Secretary of Agriculture declares that the farmers are not getting the benefit of increased prices of foodstuffs even, and that the blame lies largely with the exorbitant profits of the retailer. With the first of these propositions, the farmers unanimously agree; and from the latter the provision dealers as unanimously dissent. One has only to talk with his butcher or grocer in these days to ascertain the emphasis of that dissent.

Under these circumstances what becomes of the fancied "prosperity" so far as the masses are concerned? If the same labor will buy less necessities, then one must work harder or live more narrowly. A good deal is said about the hitherto high standard of living in the United States for the laboring man as compared with other countries, but apart from the consideration that this is not one of the obstinate facts that everybody agrees to, the whole argument of the "boosters" and economic optimists is that this high standard must be maintained at any cost. For this, are high protective tariffs, exclusion acts to be maintained. And, indeed, the whole economic problem after all is, as it affects the mass of the people, to keep the wages of labor in labor products high. It would seem a queer kind of prosperity, therefore, which by an era of high prices makes the great majority of the people work harder or live more meanly.

Who gets the benefit of the increased prices? That there is certainly an abundance of "prosperity" in certain classes, and that "the good spenders", the extravagant, the ostentatious, and the idle dissolute, are in high feather, is in evidence in many ways. If the estimate of a leading daily paper is to be taken, a half-million of dollars was spent for extra food and drink alone by these classes in Chicago on New Year's eve. But it is not they alone who are "prosperous." The men in big business interests, intent on incorporations, consolidations, mergers and trusts—into which they pump "water" and from which they extract "cream," certain pecuniarily professional men—lawyers, doctors and dentists, and some other classes of people who are the retainers of the "big business" men in our "benevolent feudalism," have been able to increase their incomes and charges or salaries to an extent which has caused the conservative old fashioned workers in their respective lines to gasp with amazement, and to an extent evidently far beyond any increase in the cost of living. They are "prosperous" and getting rich beyond the dreams of avarice. These "classes" constitute a small proportion of the whole people, however. But they are taking for their own and their children's—mostly in the form of charges and liens on the future labor of the masses and *their* children—a large proportion of what the whole people produce. They are generally the advocates and makers of the laws under which monopoly thrives.

And it is monopoly and the laws which buttress monopoly, which are at the bottom of all the trouble. "Service for service," which is the foundation of all just social and economic conditions, has been abrogated to an alarming and ruinous extent in favor of service, enforced and rendered compulsory by the effect of bad economic and financial legislation and of vicious systems of taxation, to the holders of privilege and monopoly. If the men high in official business and social life who are giving out interviews at the demand of magazines and newspapers, would but think straight and simply, we should hear more sound economics and less of the babel of voices about "over gold production," as though that mattered if labor prices kept up with other prices; of the high valuation of farm lands, proving that the farmer was getting the benefit of the high prices of breadstuffs, as though it was not plain that the land held out of use had not increased the monopolistic value of that which remains; of the over-capitalization of railroads and manufacturing corporations, as though that was not the result of the laws which feed monopoly; and of the necessity of subsidizing in some form intensive farming and irrigation projects, and a merchant marine, and many other things that the genius, industry and intelligence of the masses of the American people would speedily bring about without government aid, if labor of the brain and hand were freed in the United States from the baneful blight of legislation and judicial decision in favor of privilege and monopoly.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LABEL.

By W. W. Baker.

I read the article in the issue of August 1st, captioned "Laugh at Union Men," and while I fully appreciate the justice of the criticism made of the offenders against union principles, I think that many members of unions would realize more fully the injury they are doing unionism if arguments were presented showing conclusively why it will be to their benefit and advantage to buy only union-label goods. It requires some time and patience to educate people, and various methods at various places have been adopted to convince union members that they are "fooling themselves" every time they spend union wages for non-union product. That union money is helping to employ scabs and preventing the employment of union men. If union men spend their wages for the purchase of non-union product how can they logically expect their employers to find a market for their product, and if the demand for union product decreases that will make work dull in the union shops and factories. If the demand for union product increases the chance for employment becomes greater. It is the duty, then, of all union men to always demand union-label goods, and refuse to take anything else. By a universal demand on the part of union men for union product at all times it would soon force unfair employers to unionize their shops, mills, mines and factories in order to sell their product. If there was very little demand for non-union product the employer would soon see, that he could not secure a market for non-union product and strikes would decrease in number and thus both the employee and employer would avoid the great expense and inconvenience of strikes and lockouts. It would place employers on a more equal competitive basis.

The most effective boycott of non-union goods is to demand union-label goods.

In a shoe manufacturing city in Massachusetts there was a large shoe factory whose owners and managers had fought the shoe workers' organization for fourteen years. Numerous attempts had been made to organize the factory, but always those active in the work were discharged, and it seemed impossible to make any headway. Finally, it was decided by the shoe workers' organization to start a campaign of education, having for its ultimate, object the demand from the working class of only union-label shoes. Volunteer committees covered thoroughly the districts where the working class lived. Two or more men constituted each committee, who devoted their Sunday mornings to the work. They visited the homes of consumers and showed them how they could help the shoe workers to better conditions if they would insist on purchasing only shoes bearing the union stamp. Soon this campaign began to show results. The demand for union-stamped shoes greatly increased and the demand for non-union shoes proportionately decreased. The trade of the unfair firm fell away. They saw that if they would save their trade they would have to have the union stamp. A conference was arranged between the managers of the unfair factory and the officers of the Shoe Workers' Union, and this resulted in unionizing the factory in all branches, from top to bottom, and increases in the bill of prices were secured six times in one year without resort to strike. It took a lot of unselfish work and sacrifice to accomplish the result but it was worth the effort.

Our union strength is proportionate to our observance of union principles. Every fair and honest person respects consistency.

Let us all vie with each other in seeing how great a demand we can create for union product.

A COMMON FAULT.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The sins which we see and condemn in others, are usually those of which we, ourselves, are guilty. Look out, for instance, for the man who constantly accuses others of hypocrisy and insincerity. It would seem that since all humanity is so full of fault and weakness, there would exist among men the greatest forbearance, not for the sin itself, but for the sinner. Strong should be the thought in every mind that God hates sin, but He loves the sinner.

Nothing in Scripture better illustrates this truth than the story of Jesus and the adulteress, as it is told in the gospels. It may again be read with great profit:

"And every one went home except Jesus, who went to the Mount of Olives. . . . But He went again into the Temple Courts early in the morning, and all the people came to him, and He sat down and taught them. Presently, however, the teachers of the law and the Pharisees brought a woman who had been caught in adultery, and placed her in the middle of the court and said to Jesus:

"Teacher, this woman was found in the very act of adultery. Now Moses, in the law, commanded us to stone such women to death; what do you say?"

"They said this to test him, in order to have a charge to bring against him. But Jesus stooped down and wrote on the ground with his finger. However, as they continued asking him, he raised himself, and said:

"Let the man among you who has never done wrong throw the first stone at her."

"And again he stooped down and wrote on the ground. When they heard that, they went out one by one beginning with the eldest; and Jesus was left alone with the woman in the middle of the Court. Raising himself, Jesus said to her:

"Woman, where are they? Did no one condemn you?" "No one, Sir," she answered.

"Neither do I condemn you," said Jesus; "Go, and do not sin again."

What is once well done is done forever.—Thoreau.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.**THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS****1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH**

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241 KEARNY STREET
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22 EAST STREET
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ALL UNION HOUSES

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VISIT THE

ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150


Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.




Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. OPT. McALLISTER & JONES

Coffee is Injurious to Some Folks Does it Affect You?



IT WILL ANSWER
THE COFFEE QUES-
TION FOR YOU. 

YOU WILL WANT
IT THREE TIMES
A DAY.   

THREE G's

NOT A CEREAL COFFEE, BUT AN APPETIZING,
HEALTH BUILDING, INVIGORATING DRINK.

THE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY.

One of the most important questions relative to the acquiring by the city of the street railroads is the matter of the value of the franchise. The franchise is the basic issue in municipal or private ownership of street railways.

Under municipal ownership the city retains the franchise for itself and under private ownership it bestows the franchise upon a group of individuals called a corporation.

Fortunately, in the light of our present day experience, we are able to determine with some degree of accuracy, the value of a street railway franchise. The determination of this value may serve to show why some gentlemen who have been allowed the privilege of building fortunes from such franchises, should demand that they remain undisturbed in this privilege.

San Francisco needs no better example of the real value of a street railway franchise than is afforded by the municipally owned Geary-street road. A financial analysis of the simple facts will therefore prove enlightening.

The Geary-street railroad has earned during the month of July somewhat more than \$1500 per day, which may be accepted as a fair average earning ratio. Figuring \$1500 per day for 365 days of the year, the gross receipts per annum will be \$547,500.

A certain amount of this gross revenue will be consumed in operating expenses. It costs the United Railroads 53 per cent of its gross receipts for operating expenses. This includes the high salaries and perquisites of a number of gentlemen of expensive tastes. It will be remembered that a recent exposure disclosed the fact that among these operating expenses was four years' back salary to Patrick Calhoun, \$300,000. We may assume, therefore, that although the Geary-street railroad pays better wages and is conducted with a higher degree of efficiency, its operating expenses will not exceed those of the United Railroads.

At 52 per cent of gross, the operating expenses will be \$284,700. Deducting this sum from gross revenue there is left as net earnings per year the sum of \$262,800. The Geary-street railroad was constructed out of the proceeds of \$1,700,000 in bonds. These bonds bear interest at 4½ per cent. The annual amount of interest properly chargeable against the operation of the road, therefore, will be 4½ per cent of \$1,700,000, or \$76,500. We have therefore:

Net earnings	\$262,800.00
Interest	76,500.00
Balance	\$186,300.00

In order to keep the Geary-street railroad up to a proper state of efficiency, a depreciation and contingency charge should be made. If the Geary road follows the usual practices of street railway companies, this charge will not exceed \$36,300.

If we deduct this charge we have left as a surplus after all expenses have been paid, \$150,000 per year.

The value of a franchise, according to the financial practice, is computed upon its earnings. The usual method is to capitalize the surplus earnings insofar as they exceed a fair return upon the physical properties. In the case of the Geary-street railroad, this amounts to \$150,000 per year. Private corporations invariably capitalize such a surplus on a six per cent basis. Pursuing this method the value of the Geary-street railroad franchise may be fixed at \$2,500,000.

This sum of \$2,500,000 is the value of the franchise alone. If a private corporation owned the Geary-street railway it would figure as follows:

Physical properties	\$1,700,000.00
Franchises	2,500,000.00

Total value

This would be a private corporation's estimate of the value of a property which cost the city of San Francisco \$1,700,000.

WHAT WE AIM AT.

By Norman Duxbury.

We are striving to build up a city where the land and tools necessary to maintain life and civilization belong to those who use them. As an army depends on its food supply, so society is dependent on the sources and means of maintaining itself, and whoever controls the sources of human needs, controls also human life and happiness. We deny the right of private individuals or private corporations to hold that power. It belongs naturally to society.

The security and liberty of each citizen is only possible when private control of necessary things is replaced by a socially-owned and operated system which secures the right of all to labor at their chosen vocation and the undiminished product of their toil.

The vast storehouses of nature are here and around us in abundance. The resources of land and of sea are here; the arts and inventions—our heritage of past ages; and here are men unemployed and suffering for the want of them; let us take the things they need and administer them for the good of all; as we own roads, bridges, schools and postoffices, so we Socialists purpose to own the railroads, lands, mines and factories, and out of the abundance to organize the world for the development and happiness of all.

Labor-saving inventions and the growing intelligence of the workers make this change necessary and inevitable, for just as long as the land and machinery are held for the profit of private owners, just so long will the workers have to work for what they can get and poverty and misery be their lot.

Government is always for the benefit of those doing the governing. With a business administration in power, business will reap the benefit. Not until working class representatives are elected will government benefit the workers. The aim of Socialism is not a business administration, but an administration by the people, not for profit, but for service; taxation will then be paid by those who reap the protection and benefit of society, and not by those who labor.

More than a political party aiming at political office, we herald a world without poverty or crime, a world where the children shall have their playtime, their toytime; where unemployment is abolished, and the mother, no longer dreading the future, will nurse her babe and laugh at the days to come, and young girls are not driven to the desperate choice of shame or suicide, and to this purpose we call on the support of all enlightened men and women.

LABOR SUNDAY A MEMORIAL DAY.

By William Nat. Friend.

Since the American Federation of Labor, the churches, and the general public have by common consent come to recognize the Sunday occurring nearest Labor Day as Labor Sunday and on that occasion observe in some fashion the religious aspects of the problems of toil, why not this year devote the day to memorial of the great army of unnamed as well as named who have gone down to death in the ranks of industry for the common good of humanity?

From the days of Hood's "Tale of the Shirt," there has been growing realization among all classes of the quiet heroism of those who have fought the losing fight for bread and bed. Today we are believing more than ever in the valiancy of the handicapped toilers who bravely burn out before the furnaces of pitiless profit-making, who manfully sink beneath the weight of the material progress they produce. Every one has gone down to death for the sake of family and home. On the greensward that mantles their seeming failures let monuments of promise to their unfulfilled hopes be reared.

Viking blood and Roman zeal and Teuton strength and Gallic genius and Saxon purpose and Celtic tenacity have made the stuff of heroes for our common stock of men. That common lot has given its lifeblood unstinted, unheralded, unsung to the nation and the world. The coal mines and the iron mines and the gold mines are answer for their masterly achievements. The factories and the shipyards and the foundries and steel plants bear testimony to their prowess. All the things of material beauty and strength and modern magic and progress are first the work of their least recompensed brawn.

They have been mowed down in companies, battalions and regiments and the world has been too busy to hear their last sigh in the ditch. They have gone out into the by-ways and hedges, maimed, lost, forgotten and alone to take some somber place amongst the destitute; and no one has thought or cared for the fight they made and lost and now pay for in endless obscurity.

Let Labor Sunday rouse the people to fitting memorial for the heroes of the rank and file of toil. Let Labor Sunday be such a testimonial to the nobility of those who bear the burdens of the world in their everyday flesh that both those who labor and those who praise may find a new incentive for a better future.

The only way to recognize the real is to experience it.—Raymond Riordan.

Men's Golf Shirts 79c

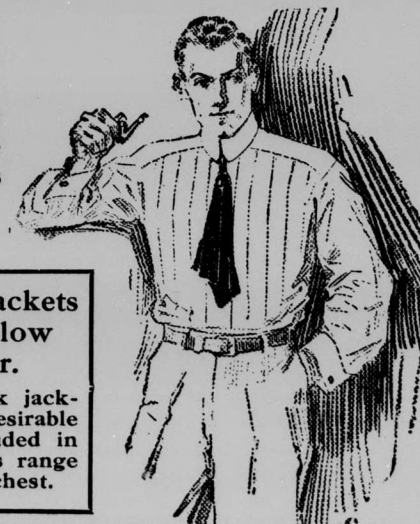
REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



Waiters' Jackets
Priced below
Regular.

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.



PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

The strike of the printing pressmen and feeders is still on and being prosecuted vigorously by the two unions. There has been no change in the situation during the past week, the employers having been unable to secure any new strike-breaking recruits. A number of the establishments have made no effort to resume operations owing to the incompetency of the strikebreakers thus far recruited by the Franklin Printing Trades Association. This being the dull season of the year in the printing industry some of the employers had entertained the hope that they would be able to get enough competent men to pull them through, but have been greatly disappointed by results.

At the last meeting of the Los Angeles Press Assistants' Union \$500 was voted to the San Francisco strikers and an assessment levied, to run indefinitely, which will yield \$200 per week. The San Diego Union has also assessed its members and will contribute \$200 per week. Similar action has been taken by a number of other pressmen's organizations on the Coast and indications are the local men will be able to maintain a strenuous fight for a long period if it be necessary.

A number of employers are growing very restless over the prevailing condition of affairs and a break among them would create no surprise.

Pickets are on the alert all the time and have been able to persuade a number of those brought here from the East some time ago to desert the struck shops and leave the city, thus further handicapping the already distracted employers.

NEED NOT BUY SCHOOL MATERIALS.

Attorney-General Webb, in an opinion handed down, holds that public school children cannot be compelled by teachers to buy any material for use in their school work. Two questions were propounded by Superintendent of Public Instruction Hyatt, as follows:

"Can the trustees of a school district require pupils to purchase any books for school purposes under the law as it exists?"

"Can school trustees require pupils to purchase any school supplies for use in elementary schools?"

After reviewing the free text book amendment, the Attorney-General says the only natural conclusion is that for several years teachers, in many instances, have required pupils to pay for their supplemental books and supplies in violation of section 308 of the Political Code, which expressly forbids any elementary school authority from causing a pupil to purchase supplementary books. A violation of that provision is made a misdemeanor and a maximum penalty of \$100 fine imposed on conviction.

"LABOR CLARION" PRODUCES RESULTS.

San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1913.

Editor "Labor Clarion"—Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to state that since I have been advertising in your valuable paper I have gained several new customers, giving as their reason for coming here that they had read my advertisement in the "Labor Clarion." I think it only fair that I should inform you of the good results brought about through advertising in your valuable paper.

Respectfully yours,

M. BAUM (Tailor).

540 Valencia Street.

WANTS CINDER PROTECTION.

Equipment on every window on trains with cinder screens and deflectors, whether coaches or Pullmans, was the new railroad regulation proposed in a bill introduced by Congressman Prouty of Iowa. He declared that people riding in day coaches were as much entitled to protection from cinders as Pullman passengers.

PRIZE QUESTION STORY.

The prize story of a ticket purchase is told by Cliff Lowe, ticket agent of the Rock Island lines. A rough looking individual, from all appearances a ruralist, appeared at the window one day and repeated in a high school oration voice:

"I want a ticket to Susie, Oklahoma."

Lowe is pretty well acquainted with the town lineup along the Rock Island territory, and this was a new one to him.

"What was the name of that town?" he questioned the farmer.

"Susie," he repeated, "Susie, Susie, Susie, Oklahoma."

Lowe asked him to spell it.

"S-u-s-i-e," came back to him.

Down came an office reference book. No "Susie, Oklahoma," in it. Then a big fat guide—still no "Susie." Followed a folder—but no "Susie" graced the closely printed list.

"We have no such town on our line—and I can find no Susie on any other line in Oklahoma," Lowe replied, after a fifteen-minute search through the available references.

"Say, young feller, don't you suppose I know where I'm going?" retorted the farmer, angered at Lowe's answer. "Susie may not be as big a town as this here Topeka, but, let me tell you, mister man, it's a comin' town and it's on the map."

"Do you live there?" inquired the ticket agent.

"No," answered the enraged patron, "but my sister does, and she knows how to get there. She told me to take this here Rock Island of yours."

Once more Lowe pored through his folders. After a ten-minute search the farmer's voice came to him from the window.

"Say, my lad," he yelled, "I believe I am mistaken about that Susie after all. I recollect now that it was Sarah I want to go to."

Another perspiring search, but no Sarah, Oklahoma, in the records at the Rock Island office. Finally Lowe took his pencil and followed slowly the list of Oklahoma towns beginning with the letter "S." Finally he turned to the whiskers peering madly through the bars.

"I'll have to quit," he said to the farmer. "The closest relative to Sarah that I can find is this one—Sayre."

The agriculturist turned and sent a glistening stream of tobacco juice to the spittoon just across the room. Then he stroked affectionately his streaked beard.

"Young feller," he exclaimed at last, "you have it. That is where I want to go—to Sayre. It's funny, hain't it—how do you suppose I thought of Sarah and Susie?—by gosh, that was a good one on me. Har! har! har!"

It was too much for Cliff. Turning to his clerk he asked him to make the sale, then, grabbing his hat, he pulled the brim far down over his eyes, took a longing look at the office gun and left the office, banging the door after him.

And this is just a sample of the problems that the ticket men solve daily.

Furthermore, it is stated on authority that some ticket men live to a ripe old age, marry, raise children, and die a natural death. But it is a question of the survival of the fittest—that's all. —"Rock Island Employees' Magazine."

To lose self in working for a noble cause is the best thing that happens to one. He who has ceased from all private occupations, and lives only for the broad service he may render where he is most needed alone is reaching the full measure of manhood.—Mary Stanhope.

The Press Feeders' Strike Is On

For more wages, but we are working with a FULL CREW OF UNION LABOR, INCLUDING PRESSMEN AND PRESS FEEDERS, and selling printing at same low prices as heretofore. We sell National Bank Bond Letterheads at \$2.50 per 1000 (the \$4.50 kind), 5000 for \$8.50; finest Vellum Bristol Business Cards and good white Envelopes, \$1.75 per 1000 (the \$3 kind), 5000 for \$7. We print anything. We execute first-class work and save you money on it. Send in your orders.

Progress Printing Co.

"Honest Value Printers"

228 SIXTH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label**On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

BOSS OF THE ROAD**OVERALLS DEMAND THE BRAND**

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VICTORY OF DUTCH CIGAR MAKERS.

The struggle of the Dutch cigar makers has at last come to an end, after having lasted from 20th of January to the 20th of May. Good results have been obtained. After several fruitless conferences with the employers the four workers' societies in this industry proclaimed a strike in Rotterdam, involving 325 workers, in Dortrecht with 50 workers, in Gorinchen with 40 workers. The main object of the strike was an increase in wages. Of these 415 workers, 263 belonged to the "free union." The employers' federation demanded a discontinuance of the strike, threatening to lock out all organized workers on February 17th. The executives of the four different unions (the Netherland or Modern Union, the Roman Catholic Union, the Christian Union, and the Anarchistic Federation) thereupon answered that this would only be possible upon the employers making acceptable wages revisions. The lockout was accordingly proclaimed on February 17th. The employers' union in Amsterdam, which has recently been affiliated to the aforementioned federation, did not at first join in the lockout, chiefly because an understanding in regard to advance in wages had been arrived at in Amsterdam on November 14th.

The number of those on strike and locked out was made up as follows: 3006 Netherland Union, 886 Federation, 470 Catholic Union, 389 Christian Union; altogether 4751. At first the employers' federation refused to confer with the four executives so long as the strike continued in the three aforementioned places. After the executives had declared in writing that it was only a question of a demand for just wages, the executive of the employers' union expressed its readiness to negotiate. A conference followed, but without result. The employers had nothing further to say than that they had appointed a wages committee, which would put forward certain proposals concerning the wages, covering the whole land as soon as the three stoppages of work had ended. The employers at length gave way upon the latter point and the wages committee was established in order to maintain the prestige of the federal council. Several discussions took place with regard to these wages, with the wages committee, without, however, any definite decision being arrived at. The last conference was held on April 25th, but still no understanding was arrived at, although many of the employers had the opinion that same might have been accomplished. The employers had, it is true, made considerable concessions, but on one point the negotiations stuck fast, viz: the progressive rise of 4 or 5 cents.

On the 3rd of May the four executives sent in a scale of wages, containing provisions for wages regulations, as appertaining to all the employers' unions in the country. These wages regulations fell somewhat short of the demands originally expressed in the general program. In the course of a few days the employers' executive, not the wages committee, answered that it was prepared to open up negotiations with the executives of the workers' unions respecting moderate wages proposals, on conditions, however, that they provide themselves with a mandate in order that a decision might be arrived at. The executives had to bear in mind that the employers could give no undertaking for the wages in the years 1914 and 1915. The executives contented themselves with this, and the conference took place on the 19th of May. The result was that the employers' union fully agreed with the proposals made by the workers on May 3d. This is a great result, not only as same brings about a regulation of the hitherto totally unregulated scale of wages, but because the minimum wage has been brought up to such a level that every worker might be satisfied.

HOUSING AND HEALTH.

In much of the current discussion of housing and city-planning the need of a basis of observed fact is apparent. A recent analysis by Chalmers, the medical officer of Glasgow, of conditions in Glasgow is an important contribution to the difficult problem of the relation of house-room to death-rate. An examination of the age distribution of the population of Glasgow showed that a considerable proportion of the difference in the death-rate recorded for dwellings of various sizes could be ascribed to the large number of children in the smaller houses. The number of children under 5 years constituted 19 per cent of the total population living in one-room houses, 14 per cent in two-room, 7 per cent in three-room, and only 4 per cent in houses of four rooms and upward. Further analysis, however, showed that simple differences in age distribution would not explain altogether the differences in death-rate in houses of various sizes. Assuming a standard age and sex distribution, it was found that a population of 100,000 with the Glasgow death-rate would yield 2024 deaths annually in one-room houses, 1683 in two-room, 1263 in three-room, and 1032 in houses of four or more rooms, while in institutions the deaths would number 3649. With regard to the causes of death the problem becomes very complex. In infectious diseases, including pneumonia, the higher rate fell on the smaller houses. Diseases of the nervous system in adults, on the other hand, were apparently more prevalent among the inhabitants of the larger houses. Chalmers regards the evidence as showing that the children born in the smaller houses are from the start under a serious physical handicap, which is related to some extent to the food-supply. This could be traced to the prevalence in this group of various forms of disease of the digestive organs. "In later life the influence of the birth surroundings did not wholly disappear, but these were obscured by the influences of adult life, which, as in the case of diseases of the nervous system, tended to become degenerative in type, and appeared more frequently among the occupants of houses of larger size." Whether or not these particular conclusions are found to be generally valid, it will be recognized, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," that the careful scrutiny and statistical analysis on which they are based is the only method likely to lead to permanent results. In a word, it is not a simple task to determine the influence of housing on health. Comparison of death-rates without reference to age, sex, race or economic condition may be quite misleading.

SIBERIA DESCRIBED.

Next Sunday evening a mass meeting will be held in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue, at 8 o'clock, at which B. Nikolief, a famous Russian refugee who has three times been sent to Siberia, will describe conditions in the Russian penal colony. Maurice Kass of New York will also address the audience in Yiddish. Other speakers will be Austin Lewis and Selig Schulberg. Admission is free.

FLOUR COMPANY UNFAIR.

The San Joaquin Central Labor Council has placed the Sperry Flour Company on the unfair list because of its refusal to recognize the Engineers' and the Warehousemen's Union. The flour company also refused to treat with the Central Labor Council in an effort to adjust the difficulty.

Union men and their families are urged to refrain from using the flour of this concern.

Let your strivings, then, be after contentment. Get out of each passing day all the sweetness there is in it. Live in the present hour as much as possible, and if you live for character your foundations will outlast tomorrow.—George H. Hepworth.



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FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

There is no war between the old and new;
The conflict is between false and true.

—Henry Van Dyke.

August 31st will be Labor Sunday this year and many of the churches of this city will have special programs for the occasion. Sermons of special significance will also be preached by the various pastors.

A South Carolina preacher says he would rather see women without any clothing than with the hobble and slit skirts worn at present. Wonder if the men of the eleventh century felt that way about it, when the slit reached midway between the hip and the knee?

A few of the signatures signed to articles in the official organs of the Industrial Workers of the World: "A Logger," "Worker," "Seldom Fred," "Revolutionist," "Lone Pete," "Rough Neck," "Jumbo," "Sabotage," "Rover Lou," "Phila Fat," "Brogan," "Mickey," "Old Toad," "Climbing Alf," and "Gump Eater." Quite an array of historically famous names.

A foolish constable at Wheatland caused a riot in which four persons were killed and many injured. A band of hop pickers were asking for an increase in pay and the constable, without any authority whatever, injected himself into the controversy in the interest of the employer and began to bully and coerce the workers. The riot resulted. The hop pickers were unorganized.

In an editorial item in last week's paper we stated less than 12,000 signatures had been secured calling for a referendum on the workmen's compensation. It is now apparent our information was erroneous. Here are the actual figures as given by the Secretary of State: Sonoma County 95, Humboldt 467, Mendocino 59, Santa Cruz 195, Los Angeles 1768; total 2584. The latest information is that no more signatures have been filed. It is, therefore, fair to presume the above figures represent the full strength of the opposition.

The Portola festival of October 22d to 25th next will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa. It will also honor Don Gaspar de Portola, who discovered the Bay of San Francisco 144 years ago. Sir Francis Drake, 190 years before Portola first looked on the bay, barely missed its discovery, passing by the Golden Gate when that entrance from the Pacific was enshrouded in fog. Drake landed in the bay which still bears his name, a few miles north of the Golden Gate, and on the 17th of June, 1579, took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it New Albion.

THE BOND QUESTION

These tricksters who devote all of their time to devising ways and means of appropriating the wealth created by others to their own uses are now desperately striving to lead the voters of this city into the false notion that they should not own and operate their street car lines.

Deceit and falsehood of every description are their main weapons. Talented writers are daily employed to devote their arts to the service of the greedy and vicious wolves who have for years fattened upon the spoils filched from the people of this city.

While the old saying that figures do not lie is still true, the opponents of the people's interests have found liars who do figure, and have been busy circulating the efforts of these creatures in an attempt to convince the voters of San Francisco that the profits of the street car lines should be left to the private interests which now enjoy them. The same interests would have the people believe they are great patriots just bubbling over with a desire to work for the welfare of the people of this city, when all their lives they have never turned their hands to do anything that did not hold out the promise of benefit for themselves. Just think of the great love of the "Chronicle" and the "Post" for the men and women who work. Just recall how valiantly these sheets fight for the people who actually pay the taxes as against the real "tax eaters." There has never been a contest between the people and the exploiters of the people in which these papers have not been found on the side of the exploiter. Any scheme which the financial freebooters are willing to spend money to promote has always been able to command the support of the papers that now oppose the Municipal Railway extension bonds. If this assertion be doubted, reference to the files of the sheets referred to will bring conviction.

The opponents of municipal ownership tell us this bond issue will increase taxation, when they well know the tendency will be in the other direction, as has been amply demonstrated by the present Municipal Railway. If the city owned the street car lines now operated by the United Railroads in San Francisco, there can be no doubt taxes could be reduced one-third below the present rate, and the residents of the outlying districts receive much better service than is now afforded.

Municipal ownership and operation of our street car lines will, besides giving comfortable transportation to and from work to the toilers of the city, also insure to the employees of the road decent working conditions and fair pay.

Those who oppose the bonds are neither interested in the comfort of transportation facilities or a living wage for the car workers. They ride to and from their places of business (and pleasure) in automobiles, and they are anxious that the men and women who work for wages shall be forced to do so at the lowest possible scales. The opposition of such men, of course, is logical, but the method they are using to induce others to fall in line with them is downright crookedness and can not be justified by any line of reasoning. It is fraud pure and simple. A more vicious, dishonest and greedy attack upon a worthy and meritorious cause has seldom been made than the people of this city are witnessing against the Municipal Railway extension bonds.

The Chamber of Commerce, or more properly speaking, the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, has come out in opposition to the extension bonds, and the move has created no surprise whatever, for this organization has always aligned itself on the side of the corporations on public questions when these interests were opposed to the public welfare. The Chamber of Commerce is controlled by men who have large sums invested in many public and semi-public utilities, and in taking a stand against public ownership these men are endeavoring to perpetuate their profits from such sources. Being in possession of these facts it is not probable the citizens of San Francisco, who honestly desire to promote the public welfare, will pay much heed to the desperate appeal of the stockjobbers of the Chamber of Commerce.

We are told by these wiseacres that public officials sometimes make mistakes, and therefore we should not favor public ownership, but the thing which cuts them to the quick is the fact that the Municipal Railway has furnished abundant proof that it is not a mistake, and that public ownership of public utilities is not only a profitable business venture for the city, but is an ideal way of wiping out one of the greatest sources of corruption with which we have been sorely cursed.

The Municipal Railway in San Francisco has clearly and indisputably proven that the people can better serve themselves than can the corrupting corporations. It has demonstrated more. It has established the fact that such service can be rendered at a tremendous profit to the city.

If you favor making rich men richer, stay at home on August 26th or vote against the bonds, but if you believe the poor man is entitled to some consideration as a part of the public, you will turn out on that day and vote for the bonds.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The union label is the strongest peace persuader we have, and you need but demand it to double its power. If you desire to see trade unionism progress and improve, demand the presence of the union label on everything you purchase.

It is said that about two dozen importing millinery houses of New York, who make a specialty of wild bird plumage, have had influence enough with the United States Senate to cause it to strike out of the tariff bill a provision which would stop the slaughter and extinction of wild birds. Many species have already been completely exterminated, and if something is not done to stop it the day is not far distant when birds of many kinds will be as scarce as is the buffalo.

Reports from New York are to the effect that the notorious strikebreaker, James Farley, is dying. Farley accumulated a fortune through his strikebreaking agency. He began his career as a leader of strikebreakers in 1894, during the great railway strike, and during the fifteen years following fought strikes all over the country. He was employed by Patrick Calhoun to break the street car strike in this city. It is said he lost most of his fortune as a race track gambler, and now, at the age of 39, is a physical wreck and financially poor. It is just another instance of viciousness reaping its reward.

There is a junction somewhere in Arkansas, a writer in the "Musical Leader" credits Opie Read with saying, which exists only because travelers coming from the east or west have to get off there for the purpose of going north or south. The only industry in the town is a hotel which exists because the trains are always so late that the travelers have to stay over night. On the day when Mr. Read was there, the surprising announcement was made at the breakfast table that the train was just coming in, and everybody grabbed his baggage and made a run for it. The traveling men who made the town regularly were so surprised at the incident that they insisted upon taking up a collection for the engineer, so one of them went forward and duly presented that potentate with ten dollars as a reward of merit for being on time once. The engineer promptly handed it back, saying: "Why, gentlemen, you are all wrong. This is the train that was due yesterday at 8 o'clock."

Edith Abbot, in an article in the "Journal of Political Economy" of the University of Chicago, in a few vivid words pictures the girl paying the price of low wages. "To every social worker who knows any large number of working girls, these tables mean poor health and intolerable fatigue. They mean that to the long hours of work in the store or factory, these girls must add long hours of work in the evening, mending, making and laundering their shirtwaists and other linen. What these tables really mean, therefore, is insufficient food, poor sleeping quarters, insufficient clothing for inclement weather, walking long distances to save car fare, taking vacations only when they are provided by charitable organizations, doing without proper recreation, and following inevitably a direct line of descent through exhaustion and disease to destitution. The great majority of these girls do not "go wrong;" they live on their meager wages of righteousness until they are broken in body and spirit, and then they are sent away to convalescent homes or tuberculosis sanitariums while public or private charity pays the cost of supporting them and of caring for those who are dependent on them."

Wit at Random

He and she arrived in the fifth inning.
He (to a fan)—What's the score?
Fan—Nothing to nothing.
She—Goody! We haven't missed a thing?—
Illinois "Siren."

Bobby—Ma, you said that I shouldn't eat that piece of cake in the pantry—that it would make me sick.

Mother—Yes, Bobby.

Bobby (convincingly)—But, ma, it hasn't made me sick.—"Puck."

The sweet young thing was being shown through the Baldwin locomotive works.

"What is that thing?" she asked, pointing with her dainty parasol.

"That," answered the guide, "is an engine boiler."

She was an up-to-date young lady and at once became interested. "And why do they boil engines?" she inquired again.

"To make the engine tender," politely replied the resourceful guide.—Pennsylvania "Punch Bowl."

Arthur was spending a day with his aunt.

"I am going to do something to please you on your birthday," she said to the little boy, "but first I want to ask the teacher how you behave in school."

"If you really want to do something to please me, Auntie," said the boy, "don't ask the teacher."—"Lippincott's."

When a traveling street fair recently left Albany, Georgia, a local merchant was left with a supply of confetti on his hands. As the fair was "playing" a near-by town, he thought of a friend there who was interested in one of the concessions, and sent him the following telegram:

"Shipping you today one hundred pounds confetti to sell at fair."

In a day or two he had a reply.

"Stuff here," read the telegram. "How do you cook it?"—"Everybody's."

Flushed and breathless, young Binks at last succeeded in picking up the hat, blown by the wind, which he had been chasing vigorously along the street, and, with a sigh of relief, leaned up against a lamp post and, panting pitifully, tried to recover some of his exhausted energies.

Just then another man, also breathless, came running up, and, taking the hat from Binks' hand, remarked:

"I am very much obliged to you, sir."

"For what?"

"Well, this is my hat!" said the stranger, smiling.

"Your hat! Then where's mine?" gasped Binks.

"Oh, yours is hanging behind you at the end of a string!"—Pittsburgh "Chronicle Telegraph."

A Bostonian was showing a British visitor the sights of the Hub. They were driving past Bunker Hill Monument. Not wishing to make any pointed reference to the fact that at one time we had been fighting with our cousins, the Boston gentleman merely indicated the monument with his thumb and said: "Bunker Hill."

The Englishman looked at the hill intently and asked: "Who was Mr. Bunker, and what did he do to the hill?"

"You don't understand," said the Bostonian. "This is where Warren fell."

The Englishman screwed his monocle into his eye, leaned back, and, looking at the top of the towering shaft, remarked inquiringly:

"Killed him, of course."—"Everybody's Magazine."

Miscellaneous

GIVE THEM A PLACE TO PLAY.

Plenty of room for dives and dens

(Glitter and glare and sin!)

Plenty of room for prison pens

(Gather the criminals in.)

Plenty of room for jails and courts

(Willing enough to pay)

But never a place for the lads to race,

No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores

(Mammon must have the best!)

Plenty of room for the running sores

That rot in the city's breast!

Plenty of room for the lure that leads

The hearts of our young astray,

But never a cent on a playground spent,

No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for schools and halls,

Plenty of room for art;

Plenty of room for teas and balls,

Platform, stage and mart.

Proud is the city—she finds a place

For many a fad today,

But she's more than blind if she fail to find

A place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,

Give them a chance for fun—

Better a playground plot than a court

And jail when the harm is done!

Give them a chance—if you stint them now,

Tomorrow you'll have to pay

A larger bill for a darker ill,

So give them a place to play.

—Denis A. McCarthy, in "Journal of Education."

EXPERIENCE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Experience is the simple process of picking up what other people have dropped. In addition, it is making use of what you yourself may have thrown away. Then it is that you find that you, too, have saved up something.

Hire out—to our eyes, ears, hands, feet.

Then set them to work. Send your eyes into the secrets of the trees, stones, plants, waters, animals, stars, books—people; your ears into the great highways of teaching, music, bird singing; your hands into the honorable shaping of the soil—the building of machines and cities; your feet to the rescue of need, the finding of facts and the meeting of duty.

Hire out—to our eyes, ears, hands, feet.

For experience will never come to you unless you go after it.

Hire out—to our eyes, ears, hands, feet.

Outwardly, every human being shapes quite the same. But each, mastered by experience, walks off into devious paths to show up later as a ruler or a servant. Your experience tags you. The world places you easily after a glance at your tag. Like a bold, flashing electric sign it blazes out your worth to the crowd. Accumulate experience.

Hire out—to our eyes, ears, hands, feet.

This day—used—will fill your pockets and soul with experience. And the fuller your pockets and soul get, the greater will grow your power and wealth. Abhor the useless. With enthusiasm, go after the things that those above you did not neglect to grasp. For no two have ever quite experienced the same thing the same. You have the chance to make your experiences play into your hands as have those of none before you. Let this burn into your brain—

Hire out—to our eyes, ears, hands, feet.

American Federation of Labor Letter

To Punish Landlords.

At Spokane, Wash., Commissioner of Public Safety D. C. Coates, a member of the Typographical Union, proposes to take advantage of what is termed the abatement law to eliminate from this city public houses of prostitution. He has announced that the law is to be enforced. According to the new abatement law, it is up to the owner to see that prostitution is not carried on in his building on penalty of having the same closed to any business for six months, and furniture and effects confiscated. It has heretofore been the custom to make periodical raids upon these resorts, resulting in the fining of the habitués anywhere from \$25 to \$100. It was only recently that Dave Coates was transferred, under the commission form of government, from the Commissioner of Property to the Commissioner of Public Safety. Under his former position the men employed by the city received an advance in wages and worked under good conditions. Influences largely of an invisible character secured his transfer from that department to the Commissioner of Public Safety; this, with the evident purpose of restricting his activity along humanitarian lines. As cited above, it is quite evident that the mercenaries and invisible interests have been unable to lose Dave Coates.

Stereotypers Get Raise.

At Sioux City the scale of the Stereotypers' Union, which has been under negotiations for several months, has finally been settled, and an increase of \$2 per week granted. The former scale was \$18, thus bringing the new scale up to \$20, and although this increase did not meet the demand, it was finally concluded that a compromise under the circumstances would be the best policy, rather than to submit the matter to a board of arbitration.

Appoints Mahon.

International President William D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has been appointed by the Mayor of Detroit as a member of the Detroit Municipal Street Railway Board of Commissioners. This position is purely honorary, and President Mahon accepted the appointment at the instance of the Detroit Federation of Labor. The appointment is a tribute to President Mahon, and indicates the high esteem in which he is held by the people of his home city. His knowledge of traction lines is perhaps greater than any other individual in this country, he having been at the head of the Street Carmen's organization for over twenty years, constantly dealing with the problems which are to be encountered daily in the operation of street car systems.

The Truth Hurts.

An attorney for the National Association of Manufacturers has announced that a libel suit for \$500,000 damages will be filed against the Philadelphia "North American," the suit to be based on an editorial in the "North American," in which the National Association of Manufacturers was referred to as "criminal conspirators." The same attorney asserted that other papers that had exceeded the latitude of "press freedom" would also be sued. If this policy is to be pursued the National Association of Manufacturers will not have quite so much money to expend in bribery and corruption.

Women Clerks.

The union clerks in Zanesville, Ohio, have benefited materially by the new fifty-four hour law, which is about to go into effect. The merchants there have arranged a schedule whereby the clerks are to have two hours taken off the

usually long Saturday. The new schedule arranges for closing at 9 o'clock at night instead of 10. Other arrangements have been made, making the hours reasonable, and materially assisting the women clerks.

No Objection to This.

Vincent Astor, one of the exceedingly wealthy young men of the country, has adopted a plan which is commendable. Astor has announced that he will hold weekly conferences with his employees on his estate at Rhinebeck. In pursuance of a plan of making a careful study of how to manage the affairs of his extensive estate, Mr. Astor has appointed Saturday morning of each week as the time when persons in his employ may meet him and relate any grievances. It is stated the employees are pleased with this new order of things.

To Cut Printing.

Having deprived Representatives of their embossed stationery, thereby causing an annual saving of \$60,000 a year, the joint committee on printing of the two houses of Congress is preparing to launch an extensive investigation of the government printing office. It is asserted that Congress wastes as high as \$1,000,000 a year in the printing of useless documents. It is not expected that any irregularities will be found, as the wasteful methods are attributable to Congress itself. The annual report of the house bookkeeper shows that millions of documents are stored in the capitol basement and ultimately must be disposed of as waste paper. Some of these documents are bound books running from 200 to 500 pages.

Lockout and Strike Off.

Dispatches from Kansas City, Mo., are to the effect that the serious difficulty in the building trades, resulting from the bricklayers demanding jurisdiction over work generally conceded to other organizations, has been adjusted. As to what the terms of adjustment were are not stated, the bare fact only being given out that a settlement of the controversy has been reached.

"Cincy" Teamsters Strike.

At Cincinnati practically 2000 teamsters are on strike following the breaking off of negotiations between the representatives of the union and the Employers' Association. The only teamsters not affected are the bakery and ice wagon drivers, whose grievances have been adjusted.

Firemen Get Increase.

At St. Paul the Stationary Firemen's Union, through its scale committee, has secured a new contract with the local breweries, with a wage increase to all of the members of the union in their employ, raising the compensation of each fireman from \$80 to \$85 per month. The agreement was retroactive, the increase being paid from June 1st.

Clerks' New President.

The report of the international canvassing board of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association shows that Frank Kiernan of Boston, Mass., has been elected president of the association. Charles Pfeil of Oshkosh, Wis., is the incumbent, and was defeated by Kiernan. This was practically the only contest. H. J. Conway was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Federation Increase.

The total per capita tax payments to the American Federation of Labor for the month of June, 1912, showed a membership of 1,703,749, while the per capita tax payments in June, 1913, showed an aggregate membership of 2,026,716. Thus June, 1913, shows an increase over June, 1912, of 322,967.

GEO. C. THRASHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

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Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

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2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted for 2 Years

Demands Pound of Flesh.

Some six years ago a strike of electrical workers occurred against the Bell and National Telephone Companies at Wheeling, W. Va. As a result of this strike a suit was instituted and an injunction granted by Judge Dayton. The cost of this suit amounted to about \$700 and was assessed against the former strikers, some of whose homes are now held under attachment for the payment of this cost bill. The Bell Company has been appealed to to release its hold upon the savings of the men, but it has been unavailing. Therefore the electrical workers have appealed for sufficient funds to pay off this court judgment. It has been announced that over \$200 has already been raised and efforts are to be continued to secure sufficient money to liquidate the court claim, and save the property of the workers.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries offices, 68 Haight street.

Members will not contract for any engagement whatsoever with N. S. G. W. for celebration in Oakland, September 9th.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 5, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: J. A. Bruno, Local No. 174, New Orleans; R. E. Fremstad, Local No. 358, Livingston, Mont.

Admitted to full membership: B. E. Puyans, H. F. Beitel.

Reinstated: P. F. Bruhn, R. W. Hinkley, H. Auerbach, J. E. McClellan.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, August 14th. There will be important business before the meeting. Members are requested to attend. The appeal of Jno. Hynes from a decision of the board of directors will be heard.

Members are notified not to contract or solicit engagement at Milan & Dan cafe, Powell street, without sanction of the board of directors.

Carl Burton, Local No. 387, is reported playing at Pantages Theatre.

Permission granted members to volunteer services for benefit of gas and electric workers, Rice's Institute, Oakland, August 19th.

Members are warned against making "try outs" for engagements that are at present being played by other members. This is a violation of the law and the same will be enforced by the board of directors.

WATERS THAT FLOW TWO WAYS.

The United States Geological Survey has just published a report (Water-Supply Paper 305) containing the results of river flow measurements made during the year 1911 in the Hudson Bay and upper Mississippi River basins. Because the dividing line between the Mississippi River drainage basin and that of Hudson Bay is indefinite and in many places can not be determined, the consideration of these two basins in connection with their water supplies and the uses that can be made of this resource must logically be taken up together. In fact, in northern Minnesota there is a great area of land so flat that its waters sometimes flow into Hudson Bay and sometimes into the Gulf or Mexico. There are times when certain lakes discharge at both ends, the northern outlet taking the flow through Red River and Rainy River into Lake Winnipeg and thence into Hudson Bay, while the southern outlet leads to the Mississippi.

The westernmost river covered by the report is St. Mary River, which rises in Montana, crosses the Canadian boundary, and empties into the Saskatchewan. The other rivers are largely those of North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, although considerable information is contained concerning the rivers of Illinois and Iowa, which empty into the Mississippi.

DRIVEN FROM TOWN.

At Kansas City, Mo., the local labor paper, "The Herald," says: "In a letter to Secretary John T. Smith, President Wood, of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, tells an interesting story of his experience at Festus. Several hundred glassworkers are on strike, and President Wood was endeavoring to secure a settlement of the difficulty. One hundred and fifty strike-breakers, at the behest of some of the so-called respectable element of the town, who are undoubtedly in the employ of the corporation, went to the hotel where President Wood was stopping, but only for the landlady's son interposing they would undoubtedly have taken his life. The strikebreakers were led by the Police Judge."

GLASGOW TEACHES US A LESSON.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Glasgow commenced to operate the first municipal tramway in Great Britain July 1, 1894, under the management of John Young. So successful was it that today Liverpool, London, Manchester and one hundred and seventy-five of the other principal cities of that country are now operating municipal tramways.

The total capital expended on these tramways is \$17,917,594, of which all but \$682,712 was borrowed from the Glasgow Common Good Fund. The sinking fund has already paid off \$5,209,754 of this debt. The further sum of \$9,895,368 now in the depreciation and renewals fund reduced the net cost of Glasgow's \$18,000,000 municipal tramway to \$2,129,760. In a few years Glasgow will have this valuable asset free of cost.

In San Francisco, the United Railroads as an example of "private enterprise," has only the promissory notes of its owners for more than half its sinking funds, instead of cash. On its street railways, which even its friend Bion J. Arnold says are not worth \$21,000,000, it has issued \$40,000,000 of bonds, of which, Arnold says, \$27,000,000 will not have even the pretense of a sinking fund for their payment at maturity.

The revenue of the Glasgow tramways for the past year, as shown by the annual report just issued, amounted to \$4,895,984, and the working expense to \$3,003,828, leaving a net revenue of \$1,892,156. During the year 311,480,000 passengers were carried, an increase of 36,000,000 over the previous year; the working hours of motormen and conductors were reduced from 54 to 51 hours per week, and the wages of all of the employees in the department were increased. It is worthy of note here that the United Railroads in this city works its platform men seventy hours per week, at a less wage than is paid common laborers, while the municipal line on Geary street works the men but forty-eight hours per week, and pays them three dollars per day.

It has been the policy of the municipal authorities in Glasgow to give the public in lower fares and improved service, and the employees in better wages and hours, all of the benefits of reductions in cost of operation of the municipal tramways. The lowest fare charged by the company that formerly operated the lines was two cents, carrying a passenger 1.12 miles. The city immediately adopted a one-cent fare for a .53-mile journey, and more than doubled the two-cent stage to 2.28 miles.

Since that time many other reductions have been made. Recently a fare was established of one cent for a ride of 1.16 miles. This increased the number of passengers 50,000,000 that year.

As a comparison with private ownership in San Francisco, it may be interesting to know that Bion J. Arnold reports the average ride of each passenger during the year as but 1.68 mile, for which each paid the standard five-cent fare. The average fare in Glasgow is 1.552 cent per passenger. The average charge per mile, under the Glasgow fare is .86 cent. In San Francisco it is 2.97 cents per mile, or three and a half times greater than in Glasgow. There is no doubt but that when San Francisco takes over all of the street railways in the city, economies will result that will enable fares here to be reduced in a like proportion. The annual receipts of the Glasgow tramways amount to an average of \$4.20 per inhabitant. In San Francisco, the per capita is over \$20.00. Under private ownership, the receipts of our street railway have been used to bribe and corrupt public officials, debauch our politics and disgrace our city.

San Francisco has the distinction of being the first American city to operate a municipal street railway, the Geary street road, of about fifteen miles of single track. Every citizen should vote for the bonds to extend this municipal railway, and thus insure city control of all of the lines.

SAYINGS IN COURT.

"He called me 'baby-face,'" said a clean-shaven police-constable indignantly in the witness box.

A man accused of being drunk in charge of a donkey, observed, "Yes, and another donkey came up and took us both in charge."

A man, charged with obstructing the police, said he was looking at three policemen taking two men to the police station, and all of a sudden they pounced upon him to make one each.

To a man charged with robbing a fellow patient in the Seamen's Hospital of \$20, the judge remarked: "You might at least have left him half a dollar to go on with. After all, the money was his."

He passed the sugar-bowl to a shy young girl, saying, "Sweets to the sweet, you know;" whereat the little miss handed him the plate of crackers, remarking, "Crackers to the cracked."—Exchange.

A defendant who was sued by a money lender said: "I had neuritis, and I thought he would give me time." "You ought to be old enough to know that money lenders do not do that sort of thing," interposed the judge. "You have heard about the pound of flesh, haven't you?"

Judge Cluer having stated that he would enter judgment for the plaintiff in a certain case, the defendant exclaimed: "Your honor, that practically means that I have attempted to defraud the plaintiff." Judge Cluer said that was precisely the opinion he held, that it was positively refreshing sometimes to realize that one had been clearly understood.

To two young women who were brought before him on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and of whom it was said that they had been found pelting men with mud, the judge said: "I expect the pelting with mud was a mild kind of flirtation."

Globe Theatre

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PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 1, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Army absent; Delegate Decker appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected.

Credentials—Cracker Bakers—F. Alpers, T. McCall. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—N. Duxbury, D. F. Pemberton. Postal Clerks—Prentice M. Shoaf, vice Louis De Bow. Cracker Packers—Hannah Connors, Eva Ostino, and Margaret Clancy. Brass and Chandelier Workers—J. Loba, N. Kavanaugh. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Barbers, Pattern Makers and Waiters, inclosing donations for the Light and Power Council. From International Bakers' Union, thanking Council for services rendered in the negotiating of working agreement of Cracker Bakers No. 125. From Congressman Nolan, relative to the liberation of Ricardo Flores Magon and his associates. From A. F. of L., confirming telegram dealing with the Light and Power Council's strike. From Garment Cutters No. 45, notifying Council that they had requested international to indorse their wage scale. From International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to the Light and Power Council. From Carpenters' Union No. 1605, Moscow, Idaho, in reference to the defeat of the Immigration Act.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers, request for a boycott on the firm of F. G. Norman & Sons, 882 Valencia street. From the Light and Power Council, appealing for financial assistance.

Referred to Metal Trades Council—Communication from Metal Trades Council, Erie, Pa., inclosing names of unfair shops in that city.

Referred to Label Section—From District Council of Garment Workers of Boston, Mass., inclosing list of unfair firms in that city.

Referred to Allied Printing Trades Council—From Department of Elections, relative to bids for printing.

Communications from Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego, asking for information relative to the Light and Power Council's strike, and from Photo Engravers' Union of New York, asking for co-operation relative to an unfair firm of said city were read and on motion the requests contained therein were complied with.

Communication from the Hall Association, relative to the erection of a new Labor Temple and requesting Council's approval to same. Moved to concur in the communication; carried.

Reports of Unions—Cloak Makers—Have presented new agreements to employers. Butchers—Sonoma Market still unfair. Pile Drivers—Reported the Ross Construction Company unfair to their organization and requested men to keep away from Orland. Shoe Clerks—Have appointed a committee to wait upon the merchants in the Mission district for the purpose of taking up the matter of early closing. Printing Pressmen and Press Feeders—Reported the strike in good shape; incompetent men are ruining many valuable presses. Light and Power Council—Have voted to continue the fight against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Cracker Bakers—Have signed agreements with employers. Molders—Business dull; donated \$50 to the Light and Power Council.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Ross Construction be declared an unfair job; concurred in. Recommended that Garment Cut-

ters be instructed to receive the indorsement of their wage scale from international; concurred in. Recommended that the request for a boycott on the Occidental Mattress Company be referred to the secretary for investigation and report; concurred in. Recommended that the Empire Theatre proprietors be notified to employ a journeyman operator, and if Mr. Gibbs so desires, he will be permitted to do the relief work in that house; concurred in. The matter of Steam Fitters No. 509 vs. Machinists was laid over for one week, no committee appearing. Secretary was instructed to render all assistance possible to Box Makers and Sawyers, relative to the Pacific Box Factory. Telegram from A. F. of L., in reference to the Light and Power Council was laid over until the arrival of Bro. Ellison from the meeting of the executive council. Report of committee adopted.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Labor Day Committee—Minutes read and filed.

Special Order of Business—Election of two members on the executive committee and a trial committee of five members. The chair appointed for judges, Delegates Cameron, Ducoing, Ricker and Dunn; tellers, Delegates Kain, Miller, Cantrowith, Balslow, McGovern and Bonsor. The result of election was as follows: Delegates Rosenthal 159, Walsh 166, Williams 158, Zamford 124, Frisbie 131, Dwyer 67; executive committee, Delegates Beaver 68, Brown 60, Currie 25, Grunhoff 39, Matheson 54, C. J. Williams 49, Zamford 35; 172 votes were cast. The chair declared the following elected on the trial committee: Bros. Rosenthal, Walsh, Frisbie, Williams and Zamford. Executive committee: Bros. Beaver and Brown.

Unfinished Business—The matter of compensation for the delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor was taken up, and it was moved that we allow the delegates \$100 for expenses; carried.

Delegate Williams (Bookbinders) gave notice of reconsideration on the communication from the Hall Association.

Bro. J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, addressed the Council on the organization of migratory workers.

Receipts—Baggage Messengers, \$2; Horse-shoers, \$4; Varnishers and Polishers, \$6; Barbers, \$16; Cement Workers, \$14; Post Office Clerks, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Bakers, \$16; Switchmen, \$2; Web Pressmen, \$6; Typographical, \$20; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Stereotypers, \$4; Bootblacks, \$12; donations to Light and Power Council, \$335; Label Section dues, \$7. Total, \$484.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; W. N. Brunt Co., printing, \$10.75; Light and Power Council, \$335; Label Section dues, \$7. Total, \$530.75.

Council adjourned at 12 o'clock.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS CHANGED.

The committee on arrangements for the convention of the California State Federation of Labor announce that owing to the fact that the New Sequoia Hotel, which had been selected as headquarters for the executive council, has refused to unionize its dining room service, as it previously agreed to do, a change is made necessary.

The Fulton-Grand Central Hotel has been chosen, and rooms with or without bath can be secured at reasonable rates. Delegates wishing to make reservations should correspond with F. P. Lamoureux, Box 714, Fresno, Cal.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW SHOW.

MILTON POLLOCK and COMPANY in George Ade's New Comedy Playlet "Speaking to Father"; WILL ROGERS, "The Oklahoma Cowboy"; WALTER S. "RUBE" DICKINSON in his Original Character Creation "The Ex-Justice of the Peace"; RAMESES, in his Egyptian Temple of Magic; PHINA & CO. in a classy singing and dancing act; DIVINE & WILLIAMS; FRED HAMILL & CHARLEY ABATE; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES Showing Current Events. Last Week, THE BELL FAMILY, in their Artistic Musical Offering.

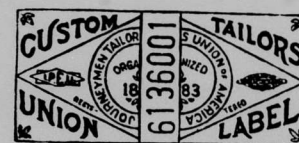
Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25 50c.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

MECHANICS BEWARE.

We would like to call attention to the firms in Erie, Pa., where union men have been locked out or are on strike, we would suggest that especial attention be given to the goods manufactured. In many instances union mechanics are called upon to use tools, materials, etc., produced under non-union conditions in Erie and we feel that you do not desire to assist them in crushing the trade-union movement in this city.

The following is the list:

Reed Manufacturing Company—Pipe cutters, pliers, vises, dies, laundry machines, pipe vises, plumbing supplies, wrenches, etc.

Ball Engine Company—High and low speed engines.

Burke Electric Company—Electric motors and electric supplies.

Pennsylvania General Electric Company—General electric goods.

Jarecki Manufacturing Company—Malleable and brass foundries, making plumbing supplies of all kinds.

Erie Engine Company—Portable and oil well and threshing engines.

Erie Foundry Co.—General jobbing.

Erie City Iron Works—All kinds of engines and boilers.

Nagle Boiler and Engine Foundry—Making boilers of all kinds and Corless engines.

Skinner Engine Works—All kinds of engines.

Walker Foundry—General jobbing.

Cascade Foundry Company—General jobbing.

Germer Stove Company—All kinds of stoves, ranges and furnaces.

Urick Foundry—General jobbing.

Morse Iron Works—Plumbing supplies.

Griswold Manufacturing Company—Hollow ware and stoves, both in gray iron and aluminum. meat cutters, sad irons, kitchen ware, etc.

Hays Brass Manufacturing Co.—Plumbing supplies.

Odin Stove Works—Wood, coal and gas stoves.

Standard Pattern Company—Patterns and models.

Modern Pattern Co.—Patterns and models.

Kindly give this matter your immediate attention and remember to give the facts herein contained the fullest publicity among the mechanics in your city. Any additional information will be given upon request. Thanking you in advance and assuring you that victory will come with your earnest assistance, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JACOB F. KISSELL, Secretary.

This appeal for your moral support and assistance has been indorsed by the Erie Central Labor Union.

THEODORE EICHHORN, Secretary.

Indorsed by Building Trades Council of Erie, Pa., and vicinity.

J. V. BROTHERRSON, Secretary.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The moving picture operators have indorsed the proposed \$3,500,000 bond issue for the extension of the municipal railway system, to be voted upon in San Francisco.

A special meeting was held Monday night, July 28th, in honor of International Delegates Boyle and Dolliver, at which time a report of the Seattle convention was rendered. One member was admitted at the last meeting. Three applications received.

All indications point to a record-breaking attendance at the operators' electrical display and grand ball to be held at the auditorium Saturday evening, August 30th. Many requests have been received from popular entertainers to assist in making the cabaret show a grand success.

The next meeting of the union will be held Thursday morning, August 14th. All members are requested to attend as matters of importance will be discussed.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Presents today only, a special feature in two wonderful reels. "The Intruder" featuring Maurice Costello, Chas. Kent, Mary Maurice and many others of the Vitagraph Co. is a drama of exceptional merit, and one that holds you to the screen every minute. The story runs as follows: An old man has lived with his niece rent-free upon a farm included in the estate inherited by an already wealthy young man. Fearing they will be dispossessed, he persuades the girl to pose as a maid so that their extreme poverty may not be known. But the new owner falls in love with the maid—and then things hum.



MAURICE COSTELLO MARY MAURICE

"The Red Hills of Old Georgia," a Southern story with many stirring situations, by the Edison Co., is well presented. It deals with farm life and the ambitions of a plucky girl, Pinkie Floyd.

"The Haunted House" from the Pathe Studio is a pretty little love romance with a haunted house as the center of the plot.

"Cupid and the Cook" and "A Widow's Kids," two comedies from the Biograph Studio, will make your sides ache from laughing.

Edison's talking and moving pictures will conclude two hours of entertainment that will send you home feeling like your dime was twice its size.

RECALL OF OWENS.

Petitions are now being circulated for the recall of Senator James C. Owens of the Ninth Senatorial District. The reasons given for the recall by the State Federation of Labor are:

Senator Owens repeatedly violated his pledges as a Democrat; broke his written promises to labor; and assisted big business at crucial moments by his vote or by staying away.

His party platform favored a State industrial insurance system. He fathered an amendment to Boynton's Workmen's Compensation Bill that would have made such insurance an impossibility; just what insurance companies wanted.

His party platform declared in favor of extending the women's eight-hour law. In committee he voted for every proposition to limit its scope, even to exclude cotton mill employees already included in the law. Stayed away on final passage.

He voted against the Water Conservation Bill, to assist the power companies.

He voted against mining inspection, and against improving working conditions and hours in mines, to please mining corporations.

He introduced Senate Bill 243, which was so bad that the Railroad Commission said officially it should have been entitled: "An act to repeal the most important provisions of the Public Utilities Act, respecting railroads."

The last two days he dodged or was absent on 113 roll calls.

The above are but a few of many reasons why Senator Owens should be recalled.

When a man says, "This is well enough for today, but tomorrow I shall have more and better," he is in just the state of mind that makes the more and better possible. But when one feels that his circumstances are not only a hardship, but also an injustice, he can neither get out of his present the best there is in it, nor look forward to the future with anything like good cheer.—George H. Hepworth.

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(The German Bank)

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June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

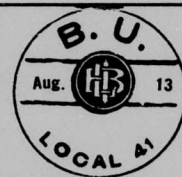
Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Aug., Black on Light Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

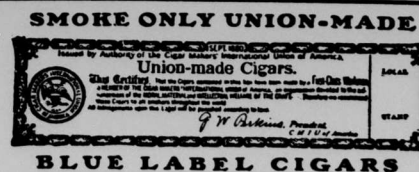
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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

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AUGUST, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Press.	935 Market
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr.	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3338 Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The.	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co. J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Ross, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1071 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	39 Sharon
(36)	West End Press.	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.	560 Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth

(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547 Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company.	412-414 Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(8)	Bulletin.	767 Market
(121)	California Demokrat.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11)	*Call The.	Third and Market
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(25)	Daily News.	340 Ninth
(94)	Journal of Commerce.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(119)	L'Echo de L'Ouest.	620 Clay
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(60)	*Post.	727 Market
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(32)	Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(7)	*Star, The.	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-	gomery.
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay.
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.	635 Montgomery
(123)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.	343 Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stock'tn

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker
Empire Theatre.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the subject. A chemist may tell his most precious secrets to a carpenter, and he shall be never the wiser—the secrets he would not utter to a chemist for an estate. . . . Our eyes are holden that we can not see things that stare us in the face until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened; then we behold them, and the time when we saw them not is like a dream.—Emerson.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Secretary Michelson desires information regarding the whereabouts of the following members: Jas. Quane, E. A. Keller and A. S. McElhinney.

The adjourned meeting on last Sunday was largely attended. After routine business had been disposed of, the report of the executive and conference committee was considered. At the regular meeting of July 27th, the committee had been instructed to use the good offices of No. 21 in an endeavor to bring about peace between the striking pressfeeders and pressmen and the employing printers. The committee reported that its efforts in this direction had not been successful. The report further stated that the international executive council had declined to permit No. 21 to take a strike vote. A committee was authorized to formulate and forward to the Nashville convention resolutions the adoption of which will require the International Typographical Union to take the initiative in bringing the five international printing trades unions together in an alliance which will make impossible in the future a situation such as exists here today.

Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett and James V. Tonkin were elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of John C. Leshner and Philip Johnson.

At the August meeting the union will elect delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor convention, to be held at Fresno in October.

R. V. Stanfield has returned from a six-weeks' vacation spent in the cities of the Northwest.

Elmer E. Troxell of the "Examiner" chapel left last Tuesday for the southern part of the State on a vacation trip of two weeks.

At the July meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, J. W. Aston was acquitted of "conduct unbecoming a union man" preferred against him because of an article published on the Home.

Robert Higgins of the "Bulletin" proofroom has returned to work after a vacation of two weeks spent in the hills.

John P. Murphy, recently appointed Postmaster of the United States Senate, is a Tennessee printer and a member of the Typographical Union.

The Allied Printing Trades Baseball Club has secured the use of the Twelfth and Mission streets grounds and will play there each Sunday afternoon.

A. L. Meader, a Chico, Butte county, printer, is the inventor of a new tri-color newspaper press, and has formed a partnership with Albert Beness and will begin soon the manufacture of what will be known as the Meader-Beness press. Meader's original invention was a press with a capacity of 36,000 an hour, three colors, while the new press planned and for which he has models, will print five colors and have a capacity of 40,000. The press will be assembled in Chico, the parts probably being made up by a local company. It is a rotary, automatic job press for printing letter heads, bill heads and small posters.

The following story comes from San Angelo: "An eagle in captivity in the City Hall severely injured Ben Harrison, local compositor, who was teasing it. Ben lost a stickful of nose and would have dropped at least a half column of his forearm, measured pica, had it not been for assistance rendered. It took fifteen minutes for the bird to dump the take it had on Ben's arm."

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scalers No. 12,831—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 453 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, here-in calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

M. W. D. U., Local No. 226.

Office, 117 Capp Street.

Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	Mission 2222
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	Mission 2222
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	Market 7581
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	Park 563
Baumans D.,	Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach	Franklin 4577
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	Mission 8637
Columbia D., 231 Franklin	Market 483
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	Mission 3875
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	Douglas 5829
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	Mission 433
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	West 1193
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	Market 2716
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	Pacific 49
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utah St.	Market 5776
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	West 2736
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	Market 5343
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	Mission 6141
Brannan Bros.	
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	Mission 2222
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	Park 7014
Good Bros., Corbett Road	
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	Franklin 432
Hansen, Nick., 617 Amazon	Mission 1599
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	Pacific 2260
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore	West 4017
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	Pacific 1118
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	Park 100
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	West 1389
Marin Co. M. P. Co., 20 Oak Grove Ave.	Kearny 3146
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	West 968
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission	Mission 1683
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	Mission 962
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	Mission 7530
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	Mission 3070
Noe Valley D., 4108 1/2 25th St.	Mission 863
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave. So.	Mission 7057
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	Mission 2725
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	Pacific 1077
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	West 9005
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	Mission 1925
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	Franklin 560
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	West 1285
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	Park 486
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	Park 6397
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	Market 1416
South Park D., 1667 Polson St.	Market 7331
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	Franklin 4950
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	
Silver D., 234 Richland Ave.	Mission 3004
Sherry Freitas Co.	Kearny 305
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	Franklin 8274
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismark St.	West 4270
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	Park 6400
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	
University Mound D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	Mission 5389
Union D., 3704 17th St.	
Western Dairy Co., 359 Waller St.	Park 1587
White Cow, 258 Devisadero St.	Park 1181
Carlsons D., 4220 Folsom	
Cortland D., 36 Cortland Ave.	Market 2188
Mayfield Farm D., Holy Cross, Witt Bros.	
Fairville R. D., 1450 Grant Ave.	Kearny 1429
National D., 654 Fulton St.	Park 5892
Parkside Cr., 1509 Haight St.	Park 4238

All Dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.
Note—D for Dairy. Cr.—Creamery.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following deaths have occurred in local union circles: John Brennan of the riggers and stevedores, Albert Anderson of the pile drivers, Thomas Brown of the marine engineers, Edward Healey of the hodcarriers and Arthur D. Phelps of the undertakers.

The seventh annual picnic and outing of the Bookbinders' Union will be held in Schuetzen Park on Sunday, August 17th. There will be gate and game prizes.

A campaign for the early closing of retail stores in the Mission district is being conducted under the auspices of the Retail Clerks' Union.

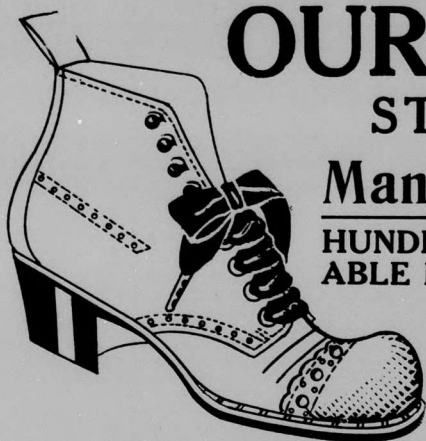
The following committee has been elected to handle the case of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, against which charges have been preferred by the San Francisco Labor Council: E. J. Frisbie, Benjamin B. Rosenthal, John O. Walsh, D. F. Williams and Jack Zamford.

Arthur Beaver, member of the Stationary Firemen's Union and president of the Light and Power Council of California, and Edward A. Brown, member of the local union of machinists, have been elected members of the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, vice Frank C. MacDonald and Joseph Gallagher.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE



OUR GREAT SALE STILL CONTINUES

Many New Bargains Added

HUNDREDS OF STYLES OF GOOD DEPEND-
ABLE FOOT-WEAR—FOR WORK AND DRESS
WEAR offered at prices that will mean a
great saving for you

**DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
SEE OUR GREAT WINDOW DISPLAY**

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

Personal and Local

The Labor Council has received from E. E. Ellison, from New York, a detailed account of his presentation of the case of the Light and Power Council to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its recent Atlantic City session. The communication will be read to the Council tonight.

Organizer J. B. Dale addressed the Labor Council last Friday night, confining his discussion largely to the organization of the unskilled migratory laborer. He said the greatest difficulty encountered in this work was the opposition of the one big union lunatics who can not organize the men themselves and will not permit others to do so without interference. Dale said these fanatics had been given six years in which to organize the workers of Humboldt County, and up to date the total membership of that organization was about forty members, yet they continually attack the American Federation of Labor. He made a strong plea for the migratory laborer, insisting he must be organized.

Organizer Grunhof of the Butchers' Union has been ordered by his international to proceed to Seattle and take charge of the fight against Frye & Co. of that city. This concern is notoriously unfair to organized labor, and some of its products are sold in this city. Several local retailers have promised to cease patronizing the concern.

D. D. Sullivan, formerly president of the California State Federation of Labor, has again been elected president of the Sacramento Central Labor Council.

Stanley B. Wilson, editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen" and the "Western Comrade," will speak in San Francisco Sunday, August 10th, in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue, at 8 p. m. Wilson's tour of California has been one of the most successful tours on record. He is noted as one of the most powerful orators in California and should be greeted by a capacity audience. Wilson's subject will be "Building a New World."

The fifth annual picnic of the bay counties machinists' unions will be held at Shell Mound

Park next Sunday. There will be race, game and gate prizes. Dancing in the pavilion until 11 p. m. Take Key Route boats, leaving ferry every twenty minutes. Admission 50 cents. Ladies free.

A city ordinance providing for the closing of all barber shops in San Francisco on Sunday is favored by the Barbers' Union, which will attempt to have such an ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors.

The Bakers' Union and the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union has asked the joint board to endorse the proposition of providing for the use of the store card and union sign on wagons, as well as the union label, in all working agreements submitted to employers.

The Bartenders' Union has named A. Zimmerman, D. P. Regan and L. Slater a committee to assist in making arrangements for the 1915 convention of its international union, to be held in San Francisco. The union is holding afternoon meetings on the first Monday of each month for the benefit of those employed at night. International Vice-President Frank Sesma of Los Angeles addressed the union at its last meeting.

Mayor Rolph's veto of the weights and measures ordinance of the Board of Supervisors was sustained by the board on Monday, the vote being 13 to 4. Rolph's veto was made on the advice of City Attorney Long that the measure was illegal because it conflicted with the Tyrrell weights and measures bill recently passed by the State Legislature. The Labor Council had requested the Mayor to veto the measure.

The United States Public Health Commission has issued a warning against the use of automatic cigar clippers, claiming that it is an agency for the spread of disease. This statement points out that many cigar smokers on purchasing a cigar, before clipping off the end, place it between the lips while paying for the purchase. The Health Department observes that this is an effective method of bringing about the interchange of mouth secretions, and consequently dangerous.

LIGHT AND POWER COUNCIL.

The strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is still on, there being little change in conditions so far as ability to furnish service by the company is concerned. It is reported a gas company official has expressed a desire to see the difficulty settled and has frankly admitted the company is unable to operate its plants with the employees now obtainable. Competent mechanics will have nothing to do with the company, and the incompetents are of small use in the operating departments. The strikers are standing firm and express a determination to remain on strike as long as may be necessary to bring about victory.

Reports from all sections of the strike zone are to the effect that plants are being operated by incompetents and are unable to furnish anything like adequate service.

The injunction suit started by the gas company against the strikers came up in Judge Sturtevant's court on Monday last. The Light and Power Council was represented by Henry B. Lister and John L. McNab, while Stanley Moore represented the company. Judge Sturtevant said he would probably be ready to hand down a decision at the end of ten days, and if either side wished to submit briefs or authorities they would have to do so before that time.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Milton Pollock will head the Orpheum bill next week and will present George Ade's new playlet "Speaking to Father," which is said to contain some of the funniest lines ever written and to convulse the audiences with laughter. Will Rogers, known to the stage as "The Oklahoma Cowboy," will give an exhibition of his wonderful skill with the lariat. He is also a genuine and original humorist and recently divided honors with Blanche Ring in the production of "The Wall Street Girl." Walter S. "Rube" Dickinson will introduce his own original character creation "The Ex-Justice of the Peace" which is one of the biggest laughs in vaudeville. A famous critic said of him: "Dickinson will be arrested some day for making people shatter their ribs. As a portrayal of the rube character or village politician he probably is without a peer." Rameses, who will present his Egyptian Temple of Magic, has just returned from a tour of the world, during which he acquired a number of new tricks. A clever young woman who chooses to be known simply as Phina will, with the assistance of a trio of clever boys and girls, sing, dance, entertain and make merry. Next week will be the last of Divine and Williams; Fred Hamill and Charley Abbate, and the Bell Family in their artistic musical offering.

The books which help you most are those which make you think most. The hardest way of learning is by easy reading; but a great book that comes from a great thinker is a ship of thought, deep-freighted with truth and with beauty.—Theodore Parker.

PAVILION DANCE

SUTTER AND PIERCE STS.

Every Wednesday and Sunday Evenings

GENTS 25 CTS.

LADIES FREE

UNION MUSIC

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made